4:Grajdanzev--85 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 221, 226, 433, 471, 177.22 Japan
636.22

"Fishing, which did not demand an elaborate equipment, was an important auxiliary occupation for the Chinese farmers, especially in slack seasons. The sea around Taiwan is rich in fish and the Chinese are expert fishermen. It is natural, then, that fishing has become an important element in the economy of the coastal farmers. But at the time of their conquest of Taiwan the Japanese were not interested in the fisheries because at that time the seas around Japan proper and near Kamchatka had not been sufficiently utilized. Petty regulations, the taxing of fishermen, and other measures brought a decline in this ancient Chinese occupation and only recently, when the Japanese felt a need for more fisheries, and when their huge corporations with their mechanized equipment turned to the South, did the government become interested in fishing. The results were the same as in all other spheres of the economic life of Taiwan: Japanese fishing grew at the expense of Chinese."

4:Grajdanzev--85 [2] S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 226, 228, 433

"The growth of fishing and of other occupations connected with it, such as the gathering of sea weeds, manufacturing of fish cakes etc., may be seen in the following table [see table on page 86--analyst]."

4:Grajdanzev--85-86 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 226, 474

"The growth was therefore slow. The part played by the fisheries in the occupations of the population is not great. The fishermen are either united into associations or are working for Japanese or Chinese entrepreneurs. There are no statistics showing the division of entrepreneurs into Japanese and Chinese, but the names of the firms serve as an unmistakable [86] guide. The various types of fishermen are united into sixty-two associations of 16,516 persons. The total products sold by these associations were valued in 1937 at ¥2,670,201 showing that for the members of these associations fishing is only an auxiliary occupation."

4:Grajdanzev--86 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 226, 228, 471

"Gross Value of Fisheries' Products
(1,000 yen)

	1919	1923	1928	1931	1934	1936	1937	1938
Value of catch	5,058	9,031	12,670	8,483	11,453	14,934	14,513	15,671
Value of manufactured products	1,424	3,304	2,706	1,525	2,291	2,500	2,324	2,359
Value of products of fish ponds	2,422	1,944	3,402	3,047	2,890	4,207	4,545	5,525
Total	8,904	14,279	18,778	13,055	16,634	21,641	21,382	23,555"

10: Schumacher--224 [4] T-1 (ca. 1896) 1898 Formosans
116, 175, 226, 505

The Chinese fishermen of Lokkang are born on their boats and probably have never set foot in a town. They must be the direct descendants of the dangerous and powerful pirates who even hundreds of years ago were forbidden to enter Chinese ports and rivers. Now they are poverty stricken and on the way to becoming extinct because it is not quite so simple to seize ocean liners made of iron and steel as it was to catch barges and galleys. Now they sail along the coasts with their junks and pick up freight which must be unloaded the next day if they are eager to make a business of freight transportation. Carried by the flood they continue these voyages until the storm throws them on the beach or casts them adrift on the open sea where the waves are more regular than near the shallow shores, but still high enough to embrace the junks and to crush them like rotten match-boxes.

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Railroad workers union	13	22,265
Highway workers union	13	5,121

* The China Annual 1954, Vol. 3, Feb. 1955, p. 89.

Labor unions in Formosa are generally directed by members of the Kuomintang and are subsidized in part by the government. Their main functions are to seek improvements in wages and working hours, to look after the welfare of the workers, and to participate in patriotic activities. The most noteworthy service offered are social security measures which include accident insurance, maternity and life insurance, pensions at retirement, and low-cost housing for workers. Some unions also operate clinics, day nurseries, and co-operative groceries for the benefit of their members.

474
• 226 Formosa has a long seacoast and over seventy islets. Over 232,000 people are engaged in fishing. The fishermen's associations were formerly controlled by fishing-boat owners and owners of the fish ponds, and funds used in welfare work were derived from a surcharge of the price of fish.

474 In 1954 the fishermen's associations were
226 reorganized by the provincial government to give the workers a greater share of control.[9] There are at present seven local units and one provincial fishermen's association, with a total membership of 80,123. They construct and repair fishing boats, operate facilities for cold-storage, and offer emergency aid to the fishermen and their families.

474 Trade associations are formed by people belonging to the same trade. They combine to form either a chamber of commerce or an association of industries. The professional associations are organized by lawyers, accountants, journalists, and physicians. There are eleven such associations, some having a local organization in each hsien and municipalities, others with only a provincial organization. Social organizations, devoted to social welfare and relief work, are sponsored by the government, by religious groups, and by civic clubs. Their activities include the collection and distribution of comforts for the armed forces, aid to women in distress (unwed mothers, mistreated wives

9. "Under the new set-up, two-thirds of the directors, officers, and inspectors of the association will be workers." Arthur F. Raper and others, Urban and Industrial Taiwan-Crowded and Resourceful, Taipei, Sept. 1954, p. 292.